



Training Prerequisites

COMUSJAPAN Memorandum of 31 AUG 2016 states:

- **Before** any military member is granted liberty off-installation the member must have completed:
 - Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Training IAW Service-Specific instructions and Department of Defense Directive 6495.01—available as “Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Awareness at Navy Knowledge Online —**provide copy of completion certificate to command N1**
 - Japan Indoctrination Training (USFJI 36-2811) with added emphasis on Service Core Values within the past 12 months (**this presentation—use certificate example at end of presentation**).

Important Phone Numbers for in Japan:

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Victim Advocate:

090-8046-5783

Sexual Assault Response Coordinator:

080-6592-6629



Agenda

- **CORE VALUES**
- **SAPR (Command provided/NKO)**
- **JAPAN FAMILIARIZATION**
 - **JAPAN LIBERTY POLICY**
 - **JAPANESE CUSTOMS AND COURTESIES**
 - **ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**
 - **TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS**
 - **SOFA & LEGAL PROTECTIONS**
 - **JAPANESE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE**



Sailors Creed

I am a United States Sailor.

**I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America
and I will obey the orders of those appointed over me.**

**I represent the fighting spirit of the Navy and those who have gone before
me to defend freedom and democracy around the world.**

**I proudly serve my country's Navy combat team with Honor, Courage and
Commitment.**

I am committed to excellence and the fair treatment of all.



Navy-Marine Corps Core Values

HONOR –

I am accountable for my professional and personal behavior. I will be mindful of the privilege I have to serve my fellow Americans. *I will do what I believe to be right, even if no one is watching.*

COURAGE –

The value that gives me the moral and mental strength to do what is right, with confidence and resolution, even in the face of temptation or adversity. *I will do what I believe to be right, even if everyone is watching.*

COMMITMENT –

The day-to-day duty of every man and woman in the Department of the Navy is to join together as a team to improve the quality of our work, our people and ourselves. *I will always do what I believe to be right.*



USFJ Liberty Policy Dated: 13 Dec 2017

Consumption of Alcohol:

- For all military personnel, regardless of grade, **off-installation** public consumption of alcohol is **prohibited between 0000-0500.**
- Public consumption of alcohol is any consumption of alcohol off of a military installation, except when in an off-installation residence, quarters or hotel room.
- Legal drinking age in Japan is 20 years old.

***See Military installation definition on next slide**



USFJ Liberty Policy Continued

Curfew:

Military personnel, including those who are in a TDY/TAD, leave, pass status in Japan, in the **grade of E-5 and below are subject to curfew between the hours of 0100 and 0500** on all days including holidays.

Military personnel in other grades are not subject to curfew, unless otherwise directed by their authorized commander.

Military Installation definition

- Military installations are DoD installations, bases, posts, camps, stations and ships.
- This includes DoD-controlled facilities such as DoD lodging and armed forces recreation facilities or areas.
- The New Sanno Hotel, Hardy Barracks Compound, Okuma Recreation Center and similar facilities or areas, are considered military. U.S. military may remain in lounges, bars, casinos and all other areas within those installations even during curfew hours.



USFJ Liberty Policy Continued

“Liberty buddy” program:

Liberty Buddies are not required for military personnel permanently assigned to a command in Japan on permanent change of station orders. **E-5 and below who are not permanently stationed in Japan do require liberty buddies when off a military installation between 2200 and 0500.**

The buddy may be:

- An active duty military member
- Another person with SOFA status
- Other family members
- Another responsible individual who has been approved by an authorized commander



Additional Okinawa-Specific Provisions

Additional provisions may be in effect for all military members on Okinawa. These provisions apply to any personnel located and operating on Okinawa (including assigned, TDY, and leave personnel in Okinawa). Personnel who are stationed in Okinawa, who are TDY or on leave to non-Okinawa locations, are not subject to these additional Okinawa restrictions while they are absent from Okinawa.

***** Please make sure to check local Okinawa instructions and policies for additional guidance.**



Introduction to Japan

Japan Familiarization





Peoples and Ethnic Groups

Populations – >127,000,000

Japanese – 98.5%

Korean – 0.5%

Chinese – 0.4%

Others – 0.6%

Population distribution

Almost 10% live in Tokyo

Several large cities

2/3 of population lives in urban areas

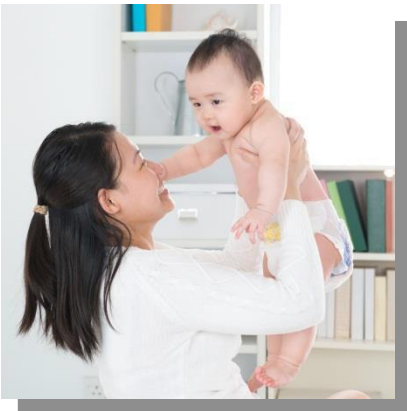
3rd highest life expectancy in the world

>82 years

~25% population 65 or older



A Busy Street in Tokyo





Geography

Consists of ~3,000 islands

Hokkaidō

Honshū

Shikoku

Kyūshū

Just smaller than Montana

Mountainous

Natural phenomena

Earthquakes

Tsunamis

Volcanoes

Hot springs

Administrative divisions

Eight regions

47 prefectures

Tōkyō

Capital

Largest city



Mount Fuji



Hot Spring



Tōkyō



Language

Official – Japanese

Japanese language facts

Spoken Japanese not similar to Chinese

Two alphabets using symbols

Modern language used Kanji and the two alphabets

Romanji alphabet use Roman letters



Japanese writing

Written vertically right to left or horizontally left to right

Some losing ability to write in kanji

Numerous dialects throughout Japan

Most are mutually intelligible

Okinawa's Ryukyuan dialect unintelligible by people from main islands





Religious Influences

Buddhism

Originated in India

Mid-6th century – arrived in Japan

7th century – embraced by Empress Suiko

Prince Shotoku considered the father of
Japanese Buddhism

Buddhist rituals used for almost all funerals

Several large monasteries throughout Japan



Laughing Buddha



Great Buddha at Todai-ji



Todai-ji Temple



Buddhist Monk



Religious Influences (Continued)



Temple etiquette

- Be calm and respectful
- Usually must remove shoes

Praying at temples

- Throw a coin in the offering box
- Pray in front of sacred object
- Place incense in burner and wave smoke toward self

Photography

- Usually allowed outside
- Not usually allowed inside
- Signs may be posted



Offering Box



Buddhist Monk Praying



Lighting Candles



Remove Shoes Before Entering Temple



Religious Influences (Continued)

Shinto – “way of the gods”

Major influence on culture

Huge shrines throughout Japan

Temples identified by torii gates

Follow gods or spirits found in nature,
heavenly bodies, and natural phenomena

Sacred objects marked with ropes and
white paper strips

Major differences from other religions

No official creed

No moral guidelines

No holy scriptures



Tsurugaoka Hachimangu Shrine



Shinto Priest

Shinto, Buddhism, and Christianity combined by many people



Shinto Fox God Kitsune



Itsukushima Shrine



Shinto Shrine in Misawa



Religious Influences (Continued)



Shrine etiquette

Calm and respectful

Do not visit while sick, with an open wound, or while mourning

Before entering

Rinse hands at purification fountain

Rinse mouth

Prayer

Throw a coin in the offering box

Bow deeply twice

Clap hands twice

Bow deeply once

Pray for a few seconds

Strike gong before praying if present

Photography usually allowed – look for signs



Offering Box at Daisho-in, Miyajima



Purification Fountain



Praying at Shrine



Society and Norms (Continued)

•Important holidays

New Year's Day
Adult's Day
National Foundation Day
Vernal Equinox Day
Golden Week Holidays
Marine Day
Respect for the Aged Day
Autumnal Equinox Day
Culture Day
Labor Thanksgiving Day
Emperor's Birthday

Holidays

1 January
Second Monday in January
11 February
First day of spring
29 April, 3-5 May
Third Monday in July
Third Monday in September
First day of fall
3 November
23 November
23 December

•Many other important festivals and religious rituals



Tanabata Festival in Misawa



Hachimangu Tsukimi Festival



Japanese Festival Lanterns



Behavior and Etiquette



Introductions, Meeting and Greeting

- **Proper etiquette is very important**
- **Greetings**
 - Bowing most common
 - May shake hands with non-Japanese
 - Handshakes slightly different than in U.S.
- **Bowing – a sign of respect** Different bows for different reasons Originate at the waist
 - Back straight
 - Hands at sides for boys and men
 - Hands in lap for girls and women
 - Depth of bow depends on relationship
 - Longer, deeper bow shows more respect





Behavior and Etiquette

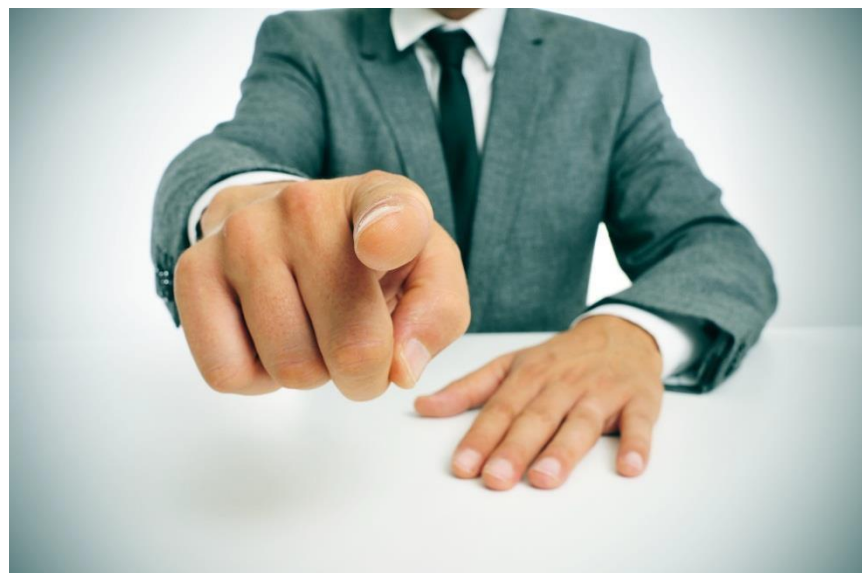


Introductions, Meeting and Greeting (Continued)

- **Introductions**
Wait to be introduced
Considered rude to introduce oneself
- **When introducing someone else** Do not point with the index finger
Point with an open hand



Note the open hand



Never use the index finger to point



Behavior and Etiquette



Introductions, Meeting and Greeting (Continued)

- **Seating arrangement**

Most important guest furthest from entrance

Guests in front of niche or alcove

Least important person by the entrance

Highest ranking person behind the driver

- **Speeches**

Highest ranking person speaks last

Higher status person speaks politely using casual speech

Lower status people use “super polite” or “respectful” language



Business Meeting





Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



Non-Verbal Communications

- **American gestures**

May have no meaning in Japan
Could be misinterpreted

- **Acceptable gestures**

Sniffing
Snorting
Spitting



Avoid Blowing Nose in Public

- **Unacceptable gestures**

Blowing nose in public
Keeping hands in pockets
Pointing with index finger
Prolonged direct eye contact
Dramatic arm and hand gestures
Unusual facial expressions



Smile, Even When Angry





Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



Non-Verbal Communications (Continued)

- **Laughter – meaning depends on context**

Embarrassment

Confusion

Shock

Amusement

- **Personal space**

Larger than in the U.S.

Men do not slap each other on the back

People may push others out of their way

- **More behaviors to**

avoid Standing with the legs crossed
Leaning on walls or desks
Crossing ankle over leg
Showing the bottom of the feet





Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



Non-Verbal Communications (Continued)

- **Come here**

Hand held palm down and fingers flapped
Should not be used with superiors

- **No**

Open hand waved in front of face
Faster wave is more emphatic
Has multiple meanings

- **Excuse me**

In a crowd or as an apology
Hand flat in front of nose

- **Let's eat**

Middle and index finger simulate chopsticks
Pretend to shovel food from the other hand

- **Me**

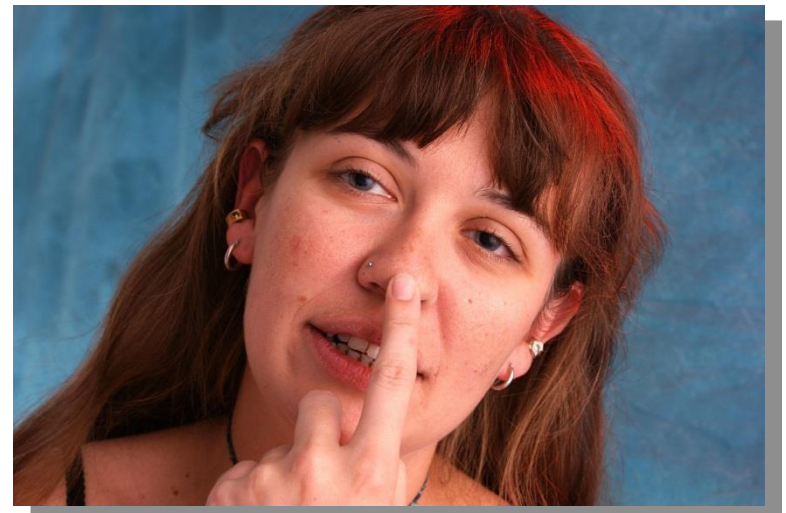
Index finger to nose
Has multiple meanings



Let's eat



Come here



Are You Talking to Me?



Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



Non-Verbal Communications (Continued)

- **Sitting upright on the floor very common**

During meals

Tea ceremony

Other traditional events

- **Formal way of sitting – seiza style**

May be uncomfortable

Foreigners may not be expected to do so



Formal Style For Men

- **Casual sitting**

Men – legs crossed in front

Women – on knees with legs to one side

- **Shoes**

Removed before entering many places.
Socks should be clean and in good rep



Informal Style for Men Only



Informal Style for Women Only



Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



Official Business and Meetings

- **Meetings**

- Punctuality important
 - Japanese may be late

- **Saving face**

- Very important in Japan
 - Never embarrass or criticize in public
 - Do not force person to admit lack of knowledge
 - Ask if further information is desired

- **Silence while communicating**

- Could indicate a lack of knowledge on a topic
 - Considered useful and valued
 - May be reflecting on the conversation
 - Do not break the silence
 - May be used to personal advantage



Be on Time



Silence is Golden



Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



Official and Business Meetings (Continued)

- **Form of address**

Introduction may be the last name only
Attach the suffix -san as a sign of respect

- **Business cards**

Presented and accepted with both hands
Treated respectfully
Presented with introduction – organization, position, and name
Held by corners, face up, facing recipient
Reviewed when received, followed by a bow
Placed in shirt pocket or held
Bilingual business cards are a very good idea

- **Gift giving**

Gifts common, especially at first meeting, mid-year, and New Year's
Wrapped and unwrapped very carefully
Sweets, tea, coffee, liquor, sporting goods





Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



Social Engagements and Visiting

- **Shoes and slippers**

Shoes not worn in homes

Slippers provided for guests at the door

If wearing sandals, carry white socks

Slippers not worn in bathroom or on tatami mats



Shoes Provided for Guests at the Door

- **Bathing**

Baths are for relaxation, not cleaning

Body and hair cleaned before entering the tub

Separate sink or faucet and stool near tub



Body and hair cleaned before entering the tub



Tatami Mats in a Japanese Home



Shoes Kept by the Door



Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



Food and Dining

- **Wipe hands with damp towel provided**

- **Chopsticks – hashi**

Primary eating utensil

Honest attempt to use shows respect for the culture

- **Proper chopstick etiquette**

Place across bowl when not in use

Place in rest if provided, on bowl, or in paper sleeve when finished

- **Improper chopstick use**

Left sticking out of a bowl

Transferring food to someone else's

Moving a bowl

In a communal bowl

Waived over bowls

Spearing food



How to Properly Hold Chopsticks



Correct Chopstick Placement



Improper



Behavior and Etiquette (Continued)



Food and Dining (Continued)

- **Table manners**

All foods placed before eating

Itadakimasu – before the meal

Gochisosama deshita – after the meal

- **Soup**

Drunk directly from the bowl

Solid portions taken with chopsticks

Slurping accepted and expected

Noodles led into mouth with chopsticks

Eaten with ceramic spoon if provided

- **Rest of the meal**

Bite of main food, a bit of rice, some soup

Large pieces separated with chopsticks or bitten

Small portion of rice saved for the end

Dishes returned to positions at end of meal



Itadakimasu – Said Before a Meal



Miso Soup



Proper Way to Eat Rice



Status of Forces Agreement & Legal Protections



Status of Forces Agreement

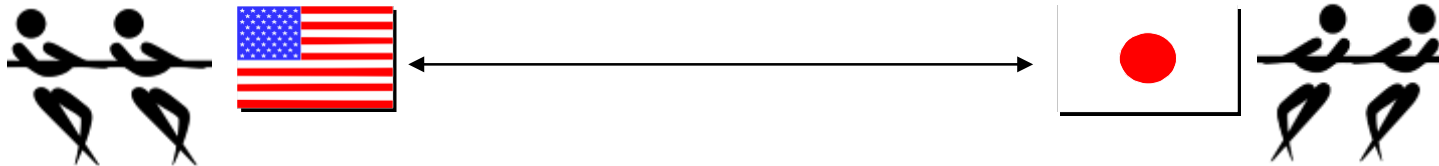
The Basics...

- **The Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) is an international agreement between the governments of the United States and Japan.**
- **The SOFA provides rights, privileges, and special protections to US Forces (including civilians and dependents).**
- **Benefits**
 - **Exempt from certain immigration regulations (passports and visas)**
 - **SOFA driver's licenses**
 - **exemption from certain local taxes**
 - **Special provisions relating to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by the government of Japan.**
- **Responsibilities:**
 - **Adhere to Japanese customs and laws**
 - **You are an Ambassador of the United States Navy**



Status of Forces Agreement

Who can prosecute SOFA members?



Both countries have concurrent jurisdiction (both countries have the authority to prosecute but depending on the offense, one nation will exercise primary jurisdiction).



Primary Jurisdiction

The Basics...

- US primary jurisdiction
 - **Crimes against U.S. Property or U.S. Security only**
 - **Crimes against SOFA Personnel or their Property only**
 - **Acts committed while performing Official Duties**
- Japanese primary jurisdiction (in all cases not falling under the categories above, Japan has primary jurisdiction to include the below)
 - **Crimes against Citizens of Japan**
 - **Assault, rape, murder, public drunkenness, public indecency**
 - **Crimes against Japanese Property**
 - **Trespass, larceny, destruction,...**
 - **Possession of Contraband**
 - **Drugs, weapons, etc...**



SOFA and Criminal Investigation

Servicemembers' Rights when faced with a criminal investigation

- SOFA Rights read before questioning
- Right to an attorney
- Right to an interpreter
- Right to a speedy trial
- Right to have a U.S. representative present at a trial
- Right to refuse to sign any statement not in English.



Alcohol Consumption

Drink Responsibly...

- **Most serious criminal violations are related to the consumption of alcohol.**
- **Alcohol is never a legal excuse for misconduct – you are responsible for your actions.**
- **It is your responsibility to take care of your shipmates.**
- **Drink in moderation.**





Alcohol Consumption

Drinking and Driving



- Drinking and driving is a serious offense in Japan, both on base and off base.
- Simply being a passenger in a car operated by a person who is intoxicated may subject you to prosecution.
- **Implied Consent:** Failure to submit to a BAC test upon request by security forces leads to automatic 1-year revocation of driving privileges.
- Failure to submit to a Japanese Kitagawa BAC test can lead to 3 months imprisonment or 500,000 yen fine.



Drinking and Driving

Rules of the Road...

On Installation

BAC	Automatic Punishment
.03%-.049%	60 Day suspension of driving privileges
.05% - .079%	1 year revocation of driving privileges
.08% or higher	2 year revocation of driving privileges

You may also be subject to Captain's Mast or a Court-Martial



Drinking and Driving

Rules of the Road...

Off Installation

Offense	Forced Labor	Fine
.03% BAC (DWDI)*	3 years	\$5,000
.10% (DWI)	5 years	\$10,000
Providing alcohol to driver	2 years	\$3,000
Riding as a passenger with a driver who has consumed alcohol	2 years	\$3,000
Providing a car to an impaired driver	3 years	\$5,000

** You may also be taken to Captain's Mast or a Court-Martial*



Drinking and Driving

Off Base...

Example

- **An Officer was drinking at a bar off base, and commenced to drive home.**
- **He was pulled over by Japanese police and blew a .029% BAC**
- **As the Japanese law enforcement went thru his bags, they found a pocketknife . . .**
- **He spent THREE WEEKS in a Japanese jail before he was released to USN**
- **Japanese may hold someone in jail for up to 23 days before Charges are filed**
- **The officer was separated from the USN**





Traffic Violations





Traffic Accidents and Violations

In Japan, all drivers are considered “Professional Drivers”

- If you make even a minor mistake, it is considered “professional negligence.”
- If there is a moving accident, both drivers will be found to be at fault.
- Don’t speed!
- Report accident(s) immediately to proper authorities.
Investigation/interview by Japanese police.
- Hit and Run—don’t do it ...Cameras are everywhere in Japan, you will be found.
- Payment of fine, or criminal trial.
- NOTE: Failure to report an accident (with or without injuries) is a violation of Japanese Penal Code 72



Traffic Accidents and Violations

Example

- **A sailor was speeding outside base**

He ran a red light



He collided with another car - the other driver died

RESULT: Sailor was arrested, went to trial, and spent **three years in a Japanese prison.**

He was not drinking, and it was not a hit and run.

Traffic Accidents with Injuries: Max 5 years in prison and fine of \$10,000



Japanese Criminal Procedure



Three Weeks in Jail

You can spend up to 23 days in jail even if you are not charged

- If SOFA member is apprehended/detained police will issue Agreed View (AV) 40: official notification of apprehension and/or detention
- Japanese Police can hold you for 48 hours before they present your case to the Prosecutor's Office
- The Prosecutor has 24 hours to decide whether to take the charges forward
- Prosecutors can request a judge to order your detention
- The court can order your detention for 10 days
- And if the prosecutor requests an extension, the judge can order 10 more days

48 hrs+24 hrs+10 days+10 days=23 days



Common Charges/Penalties

Charge	Max Confinement	Max Fine
Possession of knife (< 6) cm	1 year	\$3,000
Violence/Simple Assault	2 years	\$3,000
Intrusion upon habitation	3 years	\$1,000
Injury Through DUI	15 years	None
Inflicting bodily injury	15 years	\$5,000
Rape	20 years	None



Miscellaneous

Possession of a Knife

- **Do not carry them on or off base, period.**
- **Even a small one can get you in trouble.**
- **A knife more than a couple inches equates to a max punishment of 1 year in prison and a \$3,000.00 fine.**





Japanese Jail

Kurihama Prison

- Located in Yokosuka
- Servicemembers convicted of a crime serve time here



Click here to view video



What do I do if Japanese Police Question Me?



BE COOPERATIVE, BE TRUTHFUL

- Right to an interpreter
- Rights read before questioning
- Right to **REMAIN SILENT**, but
 - No right to stop questioning
- Right to an attorney for trial purposes, but
 - No right to counsel during questioning
- Questioning can continue for HOURS straight, or even DAYS



What do I do if Japanese Police Question Me?

Don't Argue with Police

- An E-3 argued with police
- He walked away while they were still talking to him
- The E-3 was held in Japanese jail for over 20 days
- Ultimately, Japanese authorities did not press charges
- Remember: You can be held for **23 days** in Japanese jail before charges need to be filed



Tokyo Police



Trials in Japan

- **No jury trials in Japan**
 - Japan is implemented a jury system in Summer 2009 for serious offenses
- **Conviction rate in Japan is 99%**
- **Japanese Police Officers and Prosecutors are meticulous!**
 - They are professional and relentless in their investigation and prosecution of cases

**Japanese police will bring
as many personnel as they feel
they need to contain the situation**





Why is this training Relevant?

- The Japanese provide SOFA (military AND civilian) personnel with special trust, respect, and privileges.
- SOFA personnel are held in the same regard as:
 - Police, fire-fighters, teachers, elected officials, and Self-Defense Forces
- In return for this special status, the Japanese expect us to act responsibly and appropriately toward their citizens.

*Violation of this trust **negatively impacts** our relationship with our host nation and threatens our alliance.*



Have Fun, Learn Something, and Enjoy Japan

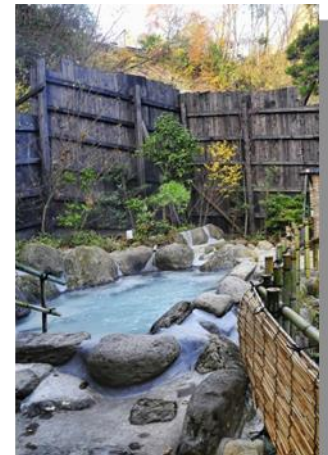
- **You are not in America – you are in Japan.**
- **Understand Japanese customs and traditions.**
- **Apology and responsibility are taken seriously.**



Tōkyō



Mount Fuji



Hot Spring



However, also Remember:

- You are in one of the most amazing countries in the world.
- The Japanese people are very kind and gracious.
- The Japanese cities and society are extremely safe, crime is rare.
- Venture out – See Japan and the world!



Sashimi



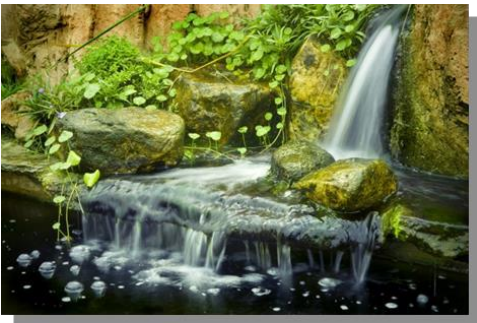
Kobe Beef



Soba Noodles



Noh Performer



Zen Garden



Sumo Wrestling



Respect America

Respect Japan



*Respect your
Community*

**YOU ARE AN
AMBASSADOR**

*Respect
Yourself*



Certification Sample

Each member must complete a certificate to be kept on file at their home unit showing completion of this training.

MEMORANDUM FOR [individual's unit] N1

FROM: [INDIVIDUAL]

SUBJECT: Acknowledgement of the Commander Naval Forces Japan Guidance,
COMUSJAPAN Liberty Policy and Training Prerequisite Requirement

1. I will be on official [TDY orders] [leave] to Japan from [DATES]. I will be lodged at [LOCATION].

2. The following training is required to be accomplished by the COMUSJAPAN Liberty Policy:

- a. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR)—separate certificate required
- b. Core Values & COMUSJAPAN Liberty Policy
- c. Japan Indoctrination

3. I acknowledge receiving the required training IAW the COMUSJAPAN Liberty Policy dated DD MMM YY. I understand infractions to this policy are punishable under Article 92 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

[SIGNATURE BLOCK OF INDIVIDUAL]